

possess. The estimate may be correct, but it is anything but flattering.

Fernando Wood suggests the necessity of an "iron rule" for this city, and modestly proposes to play the part of the iron ruler. For our own part, we prefer to try the republican system a while longer. But should Fernando by any possibility succeed, we should be sure to have, if not an "iron rule," at least a rule of brass.

THE LATEST NEWS. MAGNETIC TELEGRAPH.

From Washington.
Special Dispatch to The N. Y. Tribune.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

A telegraph from General Twiggs to the War Department, representing Brownsville burned, and one hundred American citizens murdered, is not credited here, but is believed to be a magnificent celebration of first reports through second channels.

The Post-Office Department desires it understood that Mr. Dickie was removed from the Buffalo Post-Office for a violation of the Sub-Treasury act.

The new excitement at Harper's Ferry was occasioned mainly by unfounded apprehensions. The whole proceedings there are calculated to provoke more discontent than Brown's folly could, if it had succeeded. The sense of danger expressed by the strong, has armed the weak with courage.

Mr. Ward's ratification of the Chinese Treaty is received, as was expected. Naval and other dispatches agree that he was cordially welcomed and hospitably treated.

The impression is now entertained that Mr. Meigs will be superseded in the Superintendency of the Aqueduct, on the ground that he has had unusual service already, and there are others equally entitled to place.

The Indian Bureau will recommend the Reservations to be sub-divided among the heads of families, so as to create a system of individual proprietors, for the encouragement of industry and morals, and abandoning the tribal mode of aggregating maintenance and responsibility. There is confidence felt that this will work advantageously. Reports from officers on the frontiers, and others, agree in the opinion that the Indians are diminishing in number, and the belief is entertained that in fifteen or twenty years no considerable force will be required for the interior.

To the Associated Press.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Government to-day ordered 2,000 pounds of gunpowder and a large number of Minie balls and howitzer shells from the Washington Arsenal to Harper's Ferry.

The Post-Office Department authorizes the statement that Mr. Dickie, the late Postmaster of Buffalo, was not removed on political grounds, there being no charges of that character against him, but that the cause of his removal was inattention to the requirements of the Sub-Treasury act.

The reports of the Northern Coast Survey Parties have all been received, and made up in Professor Bach's office. Among the operations these interesting facts are worthy of note.

The primary triangulation of the Eastern Coast has been extended by the Superintendent's party, during the past season, to the boundary between Maine and New-Brunswick. The closing results have been looked for with much interest by Professor Bach, who has conducted, personally, the work of the triangulation since the commencement of the Eastern boundary. This part of the triangulation is the work of fifty years, the Summer seasons only being favorable for field operations on that part of the coast.

From the Massachusetts base, near Boston, which was measured in 1844 by Mr. Hunt, and which is not eleven miles long, the work of verification on Epping Plains, the distance through the triangulation is 260 miles. The sides connecting these two base lines average 45 in length. From the Free Island base, on the south side of Long Island, measured by Mr. Haller, the distance to the Massachusetts base is 170 miles. The Epping base of verification is in round numbers five and a half miles long.

The interest in the closing operations has been to see how the length of the Epping base, as computed from the mean of these two bases through the triangulation work, compares with the length ascertained by actual measurement in 1857. The results are almost identical, the difference being only about one-fifth of an inch. This is not the result of chance, but of the scientific methods, the care and the skill with which the work has been performed.

The primary triangulation thus furnishes a great number of air-line distances with remarkable accuracy. Mobile papers of Wednesday have been received here.

During a severe gale in Mobile Bay on Tuesday last, the steamship *John A. Bigham* was wrecked, and the *John A. Bigham*, *John A. Bigham*, and other vessels, were damaged.

Non-Arrival of the Canada.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 18, 1859—3 p. m.
The R. M. Steamship *Canada*, fourteen days from Liverpool, and overdue, has not yet arrived. The weather is rather clear.

From the Rio Grande.

CORTINAS SAID TO HAVE LAID BROWNVILLE IN ASHES AND KILLED 100 AMERICANS.
WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The War Department has received a dispatch from Gen. Twiggs, dated San Antonio, 12th inst., saying that an express had just arrived from Rio Grande City, stating that Cortinas had laid Brownsville in ashes, killing some one hundred American citizens, and that Cortinas, with 800 men, was marching toward the Nueces River. Full credence is not given to the report.

Public Buildings in Canada.

QUEBEC, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.
The contract for the erection of the Parliamentary Buildings and Departmental Buildings, in the City of Ottawa, has been awarded to Mr. McEwen of Ottawa, at the sum of \$315,000, which amount will be largely increased as the buildings approach completion. The appropriation made originally was \$300,000, and this contract is lower than was anticipated.

Erection of a Bridge.

FREEMAN, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.
The Lehigh and Delaware Water Gap Railroad have commenced the construction of a bridge over the Lehigh at this place. It will be completed in April next.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.
The schooner *Village Belle*, Harvey, from Portland for New-York, with a cargo of plaster, went ashore yesterday on Chatham Bar; threw overboard her deck-load and got off last night, and proceeded.

The Fire at Griffin, Ga.

By the recent fire at Griffin, the Empire State Printing office, Mastic Lodge building, Phillips & Co.'s dry goods stores, Cherry & Brothers' grocery store, Sherman & Co.'s, McWilliams & Roberts, Samuel McWilliams, and Farran & Reed's stores, and several law offices, were destroyed. A large amount of lumber was also destroyed. Mr. Broome's loss is at least \$50,000, and there is no insurance. The cash and bond of J. P. Faulk was also entirely destroyed; loss, \$9,000. Several others suffered to some extent.

Fire at Mohawk.

HERKIMER, N. Y., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.
This morning a fire broke out in the steam-drawing mill of George Brown, in Mohawk, which was entirely destroyed, together with all his planing mill, saw mill, and mill-house, containing a large quantity of grain. A large amount of lumber was also destroyed. Mr. Brown's loss is at least \$50,000, and there is no insurance. The cash and bond of J. P. Faulk was also entirely destroyed; loss, \$9,000. Several others suffered to some extent.

Fatal Affray.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.
Allen A. Hall, editor of *The News*, killed G. G. Finkbeiner, editor of *The Union and American*, in a street encounter to-day. The origin of this shooting affray was an editorial quarrel.

THE PANIC AT HARPER'S FERRY.

Destruction of a Stack of Wheat the Cause.

1,000 MEN IN ARMS.

POWDER AND MINNIE BALLS SENT ON.

Not a Single Enemy to be Found.

A CHIVALROUS COLONEL.

He Humbugs the Whole Country.

VIRGINIANS ENRAGED AT HIM.

THEY FEEL HUMILIATED.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry messenger, sent to Charlestown last night, was detained outside of the town for over two hours and a half, by a guard, before they would allow him to pass; and was also detained till 4 o'clock on his return.

A very large fire occurred about four miles from Charlestown, and the military were ordered out, expecting an attack, although none was made. The particulars of the fire have not been ascertained, but we will hear further on the arrival of the Winchester train.

RICHMOND, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Six companies of military are under arms and ready to start for Charlestown at a moment's warning. None of them have left yet.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

Eighty-seven infantry Riflemen left Alexandria for Charlestown, via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Sixty men with four guns went by a special train on the Manassas Road, via Strasburg, and thence will march eighteen miles to Winchester.

BALTIMORE, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

The Harper's Ferry excitement last night was caused by the burning of a wheat-stack about three miles from Charlestown. The military and populace were called to arms, and the wildest terror prevailed among the people, the general supposition being that Col. Davis had some information of approaching danger. The panic among the people extended to the Colonel, and a message was sent by him to the Ferry, with a dispatch for Gov. Wise, calling for two companies of cavalry, this morning.

The fire was found to be the work of an unknown incendiary. No person could be found in the country on whom suspicion could rest. There are now a thousand men under arms, and no enemy to be found to encounter. The troops from Alexandria arrived at Charlestown this afternoon. Those by way of Winchester are expected to-morrow morning.

The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company have sent Col. Smith, with an armed posse, to Harper's Ferry to guard the bridge and the property at that point.

There is much dissatisfaction both here and at Charlestown at the precipitate action of Col. Davis in sending dispatches for troops, instead of sending out a posse to inquire into the cause of the fire. They think they have been made to appear ridiculous before the country.

Terrific Railroad Accident.

THREE MEN KILLED AND SEVERAL WOUNDED.

CINCINNATI, Friday, Nov. 18, 1859.

A terrible accident occurred on the Indiana Central Railroad, near Cambridge City. A rail had been taken from the bridge for repairs, and before it could be replaced a train of eighteen cars, filled with hogs, came along at high speed, and before it could be stopped the engine and thirteen cars plunged through the bridge into the river. A. J. Smith of Indianapolis, conductor, Green, a brakeman, and a driver named Newby, were killed. Several firemen were injured. The engine jumped from the train and escaped. It is said that over five hundred hogs were killed. The engine, cars, and bridge are piled up in an horrible wreck.

The America Onward Bound.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Nov. 18, 1859.

The R. M. Steamship *America* arrived at Halifax from Boston at two o'clock this morning, and sailed again for Liverpool shortly before noon.

The Yacht Wanderer Trial.

SAVANNAH, Thursday, Nov. 17, 1859.

Six witnesses have been examined in the *Wanderer* slave case, but nothing new has been elicited.

VOTE OF THE STATE—[OFFICIAL].

CHEMUNG COUNTY.

Republican.	Democratic.	Total.
Engel-Sterry.....	2,441 Richmond.....	2,422
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ESSEX COUNTY.

Engel-Sterry.....	2,387 Richmond.....	1,512
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LEWIS COUNTY.

Engel-Sterry.....	2,329 Richmond.....	1,918
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ULSTER COUNTY.

Engel-Sterry.....	4,081 Richmond.....	5,596
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PERSONAL.

—We have seen a note from the Physician of the Ulica Asylum, under date of the 16th, in which he says: "Gerrit Smith slept last night, and is to-day quite calm. We look for his restoration with more and more confidence."

—Judge Parker, at the instance of Gov. Wise, has landed over Stephens, one of the Harper's Ferry conspirators, to Mr. Martin, United States Marshal for the Western District of Virginia. Unless, therefore, the prisoner, who is severely wounded, should die before-hand, the trial will take place before Judge Brockenbrough, in Staunton, in May next. The object of the transfer is, as is well known, to compel the attendance of certain parties at the North as witnesses. The trial will be without appeal; as, from the peculiar legislation affecting the jurisdiction of this Federal District, Judge Taney has decided that no Circuit Court of the United States can be held therein. Consequently all such cases as this, in which otherwise an appeal would lie to a United States Circuit Court, must be final.

—A correspondent of *The Richmond Enquirer* intimates, with unmistakable precision, that the chivalry of Charlestown will not permit themselves to be cheated out of the luxury of seeing Cook hanged. He says: "The commutation of his sentence, so far from giving satisfaction to a majority, would not be endured at all. I say this in the perfect confidence that the people of Charlestown will never be put to the alternative of submitting to the withdrawal of Cook alive from his midst, or violating the majesty of the law by his violation. The people there do respect and pity Gen. Willard and his family in their disgrace and affliction; but they do not believe that the sentence of a murderer should be commuted on account of the respectability of his connections, nor do they feel that the law should be evaded by the withdrawal of Cook alive from his midst, or violating the majesty of the law by his violation. The people there do respect and pity Gen. 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